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VOLUME XLVIII. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

JUMPED INTO A DITCH.

PLEADING FOR MAXWELL.

MORE LIGHT IN THE CARS.

"OLD HUTCH'S" HEADER.

WARNER CASE TO BE ARGUED.

MAXWELL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

SUPPOSED VICTIM OF THE DYNAMITE.

SUICIDE OF DAVID SHELDON.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES SCHMIDT.

SUICIDE OF JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

SUICIDE OF JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

SUICIDE OF JOSEPH

SIX MONTHS FOR WELCH.

[illegible]

And the Sheriff Was Over to the Powder Horn of the Grand Jury—The Whole Case Reviewed in an Interesting Opinion—Nothing of Moore, Strauss and Hardy Brought Indictment—That Are Not Over to the Grand Jury, but That Body Is Asked to Reconsider Their Conduct.

[illegible] yesterday sentenced Frederick C. Welch to six months in jail for contempt of court in attempting to bribe a juror. While the Judge believed that the conduct of Messrs. Strauss and Hardy should be severely censured by the grand jury, he did not think there was sufficient evidence that they, themselves, were guilty of the charge of contempt of court, and so refused to sentence them.

Frank Welch arrived at the County Jail in charge of Deputy Sheriff [illegible] this morning. Welch surrendered to the sheriff in obedience to the court's order.

"They've summoned all my private papers to Judge Hunter's court," he remarked this morning, as he completed the statements of his property on the stub. "On the face they intended to the officers' department and threatened to take the complaints of the five parties [illegible] Sheriff Hendricks, Deputy Sheriff Hamilton A. Pomeroy and Wade Ashby, the attorney, [illegible] were not liable for contempt of court, and when the Grand Jurymen met they [illegible] said to a newspaper reporter. Let 'em, if it pleases them to do so, it won't hurt me any."

Welch expressed himself quite confident of a court trial in the near future, and to a reporter who saw him last he said: "I'll be out at the beginning [illegible] I get a month or more of time where and you'll have something to write about."

"How do you like your new quarters?" was asked.

"All right; I've had worse, many a time; worry I don't ask you down to sit down, and take a smoke."

Judge Hunter's court room was unanimously [illegible] to hold the record that none of the officers and clerks of the Eighth of June [illegible] to have to the meeting of the [illegible] in the jury trial case. A good many [illegible] to avoid the Cobb Life King and [illegible] Hunter sat in the stead of a jury. Attorney Hardy was also the last remaining juror's chair, and when Samuel C. Welch arrived a moment [illegible] whether he would go to [illegible] Hall of all except an armed band, a bailiff brought a chair from an adjoining room which Mr. Hardy [illegible] and attempted to carry through the crowd into the neighborhood of Mr. Hardy. [illegible] the court didn't happen to have Welch. Finally he took the chair down the [illegible] and [illegible] unnecessary.

"I guess I'll be afraid to return through," said Welch, the juror [illegible] whispered a few words.

The court [illegible] and the "leather" Napoleon himself [illegible] an [illegible].

Mr. Hillman has not arrived and did not during the session.

Attorney Strauss on Hardy's bill. The charge which his [illegible] dismissed after the rule, based upon the statement made [illegible] by Mr. Hardy and [illegible] the [illegible] of the witness by [illegible] [illegible] the witnesses in the case [illegible] he will prosecute.

[illegible] in session.

[illegible] was placing on the stand, that [illegible] a bailiff brought him the request of the [illegible] attorney.

Welch hastened and refused almost [illegible] Hardy the [illegible] of the [illegible] Hardy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MR. HARRISON'S CALLER.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEF AT THE HOME OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The Name of the Distinguished Visitor Not for Some Time Disclosed—Views Interchanged on the Indianapolis Ticket—Farmer to the Statesman—The Democratic Boom Quiet Committee Delighted to a Degree.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting of all the callers who have been announced on Gen. Harrison's list was given a hearty welcome this afternoon. The man is little known outside of his own party circle in a big state. He is Gen. Harrison's first grandnephew—the son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Harrison.

Gen. Harrison will be glad to hear the news of the Harrison will be glad to hear the news of the Democratic ticket this morning. During the day there will be many callers upon him. Probably the most distinguished of these will be Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Posey County, arranged to call on Gen. Harrison this afternoon. Gen. Hovey is the leader of the Democratic party in Indiana. He is a candidate for governor, and is the choice of the Democratic convention to be held in this city next week. It is generally known that Gen. Hovey will be the Democratic nominee for governor. Before the Hovey people arrive the interest will have centered on a delegation from Posey County, Indiana, headed by Judge Thomas Gallagher, of Mount Vernon, Posey County. They will arrive on the Louisville & Nashville train at 2:30 p. m. They will go to the Denison House for headquarters. There they will be met by a local committee, of which Hon. John J. Davis is Chairman, and he accompanied by a local committee, of which Hon. John J. Davis is Chairman, and he accompanied by the Lincoln Club of Posey County, headed by Hon. Thomas Gallagher, will be here. The Lincoln Club of Posey County numbers about 200 men. They will give the Harrison Club of Marion County a grand reception. The Posey County delegation will be met at the depot by the Harrison Club of Marion County, headed by Col. Charles Barnard, and escorted to the Denison House

The Tribune.

FIFTY YEARS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

THE JURY SECRECY ENDORSED.

The decision of Judge Dunne in the Wash jury bribery case will be received with general satisfaction by all right-thinking citizens. The case has been so familiar to the public during the last two months that it is quite unnecessary to state its nature at length or even to sketch it in outline. It is sufficient to say in connection that Samuel C. Wash, in the interests of a great corporation, sought to secure control of a county tribunal in June. After a long and patient investigation of the charge the court decides that he is guilty beyond any reasonable doubt and orders that he be confined in the County Jail for six months. The penalty will not be a bar to indictment and conviction in the Criminal Court, to keep the purpose of Judge Dunne, as expressed in his decision, to confine him in the jail "until such time as best suits the ordinary course of business in the case will be reached for trial before the grand jury next July." While the court is not clear that he could be committed less, if ordered, owing to the interval of time when counsel in the indictment with which Wash is familiar, it was probably determined to have him on hand, beyond any possibility of escape, should he be wanted for a criminal prosecution. Mr. Wash must go to jail for six months and furnish surety for his appearance before the grand jury to answer to action on the charge of conspiring with others to defeat justice.

The decision may serve the cause of Mr. Abrams, the President of the South Side road, and his attorney, Mr. Darby, who were included in the original action saying that they are able to fail to answer to the charge of conspiracy. The court finds that, while there is no evidence to show that Mr. Darby has been personally guilty of bribing or soliciting witnesses, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he was conscious of the methods and illegal practices of Wash and Hurley, that he profited by them to the extent of some few for the City Railway Company, and indirectly, if not directly, counsel and indemnity. In this manner, while there is no evidence to show that Mr. Darby was personally cognizant of the attempt to bribe jurors or others witnesses, too much is established that he accidental and gave his positive consent to these practices with years of keen object, that is just a general knowledge of Wash's true character and the manner in which he was conducting the business of his employers, and that "if he did not directly encourage him to proceed he at least did not restrain him from so doing or expressed like to the heinous and illegal practices." The court therefore recommends that the grand jury shall scrutinize their conduct carefully while in the act unless there be given to, "laboring I conscientiously in order to secure their discharge were to answer to any indictments that may be returned, and not wishing to do anything which, incidentally with a full discharge of duty can be avoided that may tend to bring him into disgrace or scrutiny before the community."

A good beginning has been made towards breaking up the evil of "jury fixing," which has been practiced so long in this city, but it will only be finished failure of justice if the matter is allowed to stop with these proceedings. In the case of Wash there should be a reasonable dollar of guilt. If Messrs. Brown and Darby are innocent they will certainly be anxious to have the most searching scrutiny of their conduct and no less themselves of suspicion which may be unjust and unwarranted. In any event, it is now incumbent upon the grand jury to take official cognizance of the case and go to the bottom of the influences, business or otherwise or else it is the friendship of corporations, directors, or their paid attorneys and agents. It is time the administration of public justice was rescued of the hideous practice of fixing juries, which is sapping the foundations of all our trade and destroying the confidence of the public in our courts. If it is not done it would be better to abolish juries altogether.

WAR OF THE REPUBLIC DIVIDED.

The war between Dr. Mackenzie and the German physicians seems only to have begun. To what unprofessional length the controversy may eventually reach can be seen by the assertion that Mackenzie will go to lasting charges and counter-charges ruinous to be seen, but evidences have come to us to hand. A fac simile of long-range small arms began with the most shocking disregard of professional proprieties ever before the unorganized patient had ceased crying. Now that he is dead the fight is continued as practitioners rough. The fine telling shot in the report of the German doctors who were in attendance at the case of action upon the non-resistance. The report in substance affirms that more than a year ago the German physicians pronounced the disease to be of a cancerous nature, and had made preparations to eradicate it by an operation which would have both hazardous and effective, but were prevented by Dr. Mackenzie, who declared the disease was not cancer, and forbade the experiment. The report goes further, and not only charges that Dr. Mackenzie resorted to subterfuges such as removing portions of the tissue which were unaffected by cancer cells, but also that he treated the larynx in a most unskillful manner, and sought to shift the responsibility of the failure upon Dr. Virchow, whom he had asked by false statements.

Dr. Mackenzie in reply denounces the report a tissue of falsehoods, and affirms that any assistant or laryngeal surgeon will endorse that it is correct, but he alleged such testimony be withheld for the present on the belief sensational of the charges. Dr. Mackenzie has seen kept busy in denying charges made against him. It is only a short time since he was called upon to deny publicly the statement alleged to have been made by him in an interview at Vienna that he had consulted the cancerous nature of the disease in order to prevent a regency. In the same interview he is alleged to have declared, in reply to a question, that the present Emperor is afflicted with an acute disease which may or may not prove dangerous, and that one of his sons was destined to inherit, which has not had the effect to shut his mouth, and another libel appears. He has not yet denied this, but probably will should the German physicians call him to task for it. There is presumably enough to keep them busy for a time, but after all what will a controversy? It is certain that Professor (1) is dead, that he died of an incurable disease, and that no amount of fighting can alter these facts. It is also certain that William (2), should he ever have a dangerous disease of the ear and a paralyzed arm, can lean on Mackenzie's shoulder and be assured of a physician point of view as exceedingly busy fingers.

There is another feature of the dispute which does not seem to have occurred to any of those doctors, German or English—namely—that all the talk upon the part of those who have engaged in the case is thoroughly unprofessional and a shocking breach of the confidence which ought to exist between a physician and his patient and the latter's family. Professor Virchow, Dr. Mackenzie and have forgotten as to the nature of the disease, I see the tissues then, and is sure, to every (1 to 1 chance), and the same rule of professional etiquette is binding upon the German physicians. If Dr. Mackenzie really believed that the disease was cancer he was justified in keeping that knowledge from his patient, and whether he did or not there is no excuse for exhibiting to the public what should be regarded as professional secrets. The whole struggle, beginning as it did long before the late Emperor left San Remo, has been unseemly and shameful on the part of both sides, and the descent to which it is now reduced shows it to be surely a serious, rather than an exaggerated statement of scientific opinion. It does not redound to the credit of either faction. The Mackenzie, Virchow, Bergmann, and all the others engaged in the case may be and probably are eminent physicians, but each of them would do well to dispense his own case and preserve for the babies himself.

A GIRLS PRINCIPAL TERM.

While Mr. Cleveland has rejected the views of the Anti-Imperialists on any real subject of the day, he has not gone so far as to commit himself to a single term. Mr. Cleveland is on record as having declared that a man who had nothing would not have to accept any "arrangement by the people" that he considered to be Constitution especially the Presidency from reelection. Mr. Cleveland said in the letter of acceptance four years ago:

> And as a matter of fact, and not much in accordance with the theory of a republic, the office of President, with its great power and patronage, has sometimes been sought by unscrupulous men with the purpose of using it for their own benefit. The tendency of such a practice is to convert the office into a means of personal aggrandizement, and to make the President the agent of his own selfish ambition rather than the faithful representative of the people. Many instances of the evil effects of this practice will occur to you. The danger of it is specially great when the President is a candidate for reelection. He is then tempted to use the power and influence of his office to secure his renomination and reelection, and the methods he may employ for this purpose are various and dangerous. He may, by favor or coercion, seek to influence the political action of those who are in the employment of the government, or who are dependent upon it for office. He may even be tempted to use the public money to further his own political interests. Candidates for office, and parties supporting them, are sometimes led to make pledges of official action which they would not otherwise make, and which they ought not to make. The frank and honest discharge of official duty is the best reply to such importunities. The public confidence is shaken by the use of official power and patronage to secure a renomination or reelection, and the appearance of such use of them is almost as bad as the reality.

Mr. Cleveland then goes on to say that he is not a candidate for reelection, and that he would not accept a renomination if it were offered him. He says that he is not a candidate for reelection, and that he would not accept a renomination if it were offered him. He says that he is not a candidate for reelection, and that he would not accept a renomination if it were offered him.

Since Cleveland also favors a single term, and Cleveland has announced his intention to be inaugurated, it would seem that the Democratic night now take up the Cleveland doctrine of "one term and out." In five of the eight campaign lectures advocated this policy. Harrison and other Presidents resisted the accommodations, and they went on to the office to succeed or to be again the "unfortunate surgeon not to be a candidate for election to a second term." Cleveland urged the same policy during his first term. The sentiment in favor of this reform is so much stronger now, irrespective of party, that at any previous time. An extension of the Presidential term to six years, together with a disqualification for reelection, is demanded by the business interests of the country and favored by the controversial spirit right regard to the rule against "a term of office-seeker with a vast army of benefits received and favored by the hope of favors yet to come." Civil service reform is simply impossible so long as the demoralizing system of Presidential reelections and eligibility to a second term is retained, as it destroys all independence on the part of the officials.

The opposition to the single Presidential term springs chiefly from the Democratic managers, who imagine that such a rule, with the extension of the term to six years, would in some way diminish their chances of reaching the White House. But the sentiment within reason they oppose the one would inform. The names of the three successive, added to many persons even of the latest, ought to do away with this notion. Whatever a Senator happens to be the man the people want for President they vote for, the election the Constitution permits may serve or spare. The probabilities are, however, that Congress will more nearly represent and express to the President in term, in the future as in the present and past, whether the term of service is limited or not. Usually their records are too long and they have too many enemies and interests to whether for availability. The Senators ought to learn by this time that a Senate to secure the single term, as they will, will be by it, it would not "hurt their chances" to make a President ineligible for a second term.

Congress should take steps at the present session to submit a constitutional amendment limiting the President to one term of six years. At last it would have several years to have the amendment voted on by all the States, and for that reason the first step should not be delayed. Some of the Democratic orators would pose as the proprietors and would not allow a year later, and the vote ever might be in committee, by the Democratic members of the Legislature will refuse to ratify it. If they do want to help certainly should have a chance to signify it on the Constitution.

CLERICS WITH GOOD MORALS.

Some of the members of that class of people of the United States Supreme Court, whose relations towards the tribune are about those of a hotel clerk towards a prospective and whose bodily ills to find only with two of the largest manufacturing cities, appear to have been "doing up" the relations of the most due "editing" and "smashing" have before they are subscribed to the list and the public in the official action, it seems that when the utterances of the court fail to please the fastidious taste of drugs and concentrated action they proceed to assail the charges they have necessary and often merely voice personalities and denial the opinion so that the old editor would not recognize his work. It is current that eleventeen offending over 1,000 editorials have been delivered. Of course, in all such cases the actual decision is that agreed by the Justices, and if the offense consisted in any particular it was ignorance only to accident the fact and the public. It is stated now that during the period covered by the Fuller and this regard 30 decisions have been rendered from the "official editors," the reverse having been indignant or encouraging.

While the charges made by the official reporters may be considered so far as the merit of the opinions is concerned, and may be possible improvements in respect to style and diction, no lawyer will dispute the assertion made in a Washington dispatch, that "since a judge of one of the highest courts in the world writes an opinion that is to stand as the judgment of that court by a profession to express the most exacting and any change of its language by a court reporter could undo the decision and with the approval of the judge even after not in legality of the record." If the Justices desire their opinions to be reviewed by others before they are presented to the public they should themselves appoint and remove the clerks they are made, and not to it that the duties thereof and the "official editors" are imposed on every reporter.

It happens commonly that the most eminent and most efficient attorney to a measure and most efficient attorney to a court of high authority engages in that service nearly at the beginning and much of the authority properly belonging to the tribunal. If any of the reporters or other employees of the Supreme Court have appointed themselves censors of the Justices they should be relieved summarily of such self-imposed duties. The fact, however, that a large number of "practice decisions" have been omitted from the official edition of the Supreme Court reports suggests that perhaps others mention the omission of the most have been committed to the "editing" of the reporters. It is true that hundreds of important "practice decisions" have been omitted from the reports. I would seem that the lawyers at Washington who have daily access to the original records would become possessed of valuable information not open to members of the bar in general. Under such circumstances the legislative logic makes quite a plea for the removal from the reporters of the duty of selecting the decisions to be published by the authors behind the bench. Scarcely any private lawyer who had prepared his case with care and had decided every published opinion of the court bearing on the matter was quite pat to try a motion or decision based on a precedent but three to a dozen cases published and of which he had never heard. If the statements as to the free and unauthorized editing of decisions and the omission of cases from the reports are true the matter would seem to deserve investigation at the hands of the Supreme Committee.

Mayor Quincy and the Lake Front Ordinance.

Mayor Quincy gave excellent advice to the gentlemen from Lake Park who called upon him. They had no intention to the Special Ordinance of Aldermen Mayor Quincy and Aldermen Mayor Quincy and Aldermen Mayor Quincy and

RESULTS OF BAD ADVICE.

CONGRESS CLAIMS THAT THE REPUBLICANS DOMINATED HIM.

He Must Favor and All the Rest Demand His Act, but Changed Their Minds Later—The Sub-Talk Bolts Down for the Lobster—A Question Like the Silence of the Lost Dr. Bain—Generic Foreign News.

LONDON, July 11.—Frank Hugh O'Donnell, M.P., has been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for contempt of court. He had been fined £50 for libel and refused to pay the fine. He was committed to prison and has been lodged in the cell of Dr. Tanner, M.P., who is also undergoing imprisonment for contempt of court. Mr. O'Donnell's friends have presented a petition to the Queen asking for his release.

The Times this morning, in an article on the Parnell Commission, says: "The Irish members have made a great mistake in refusing to appear before the commission. Their refusal has given the impression that they are afraid to face the charges against them. Their refusal has also given the commissioners the power to proceed with the case in the absence of the defendants. The Times has been informed that the commissioners will not allow the Irish members to withdraw from the case at this late stage. The commissioners will proceed with the case as if the Irish members were present."

The Times

A LOSS OF OVER $2,000,000.

TERRIBLE WORK OF THE FLOOD OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

Devastation in the Pittsburg or Pittsburg, Wheeling, Steuben, and Other Points—A Cloud-burst Which Caused a Large Section of Southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia Loses Fearful Destruction in Property—Chilling Scene Reported.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—All through this section the water was falling on all sides between Pittsburg and the mountains, and no one longer fear the river would be materially. The highest point reached here was 36 feet, and at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 35 feet. At Brownsville (where the loss is $50,000), California, and other towns along the Upper Monongahela have been never had such water than ever before. The current is still running at the rate of nine miles an hour, but the river is comparatively clear of debris. The coal men are now getting their coal down in readiness, and estimate about 10,000,000 bushels will be started down the river. The report that lock No. 4 had been carried away by the freshet is untrue. It is substantially safe and will withstand many more such floods. It will take considerable time for the river to resume sufficiently to permit the removals of fishermen, so as to enable to return to work of their shanty boats on light are work. They are still camping on the river front and are taking things philosophically.

The greatest damage to river craft occurred between 1:30 o'clock this morning and daylight. Shortly before 1 o'clock a large number of barges belonging to Jacobs & Co., came down the river from the second pool and struck the Smithfield street bridge, the huge barges carrying out over and breaking the bridge. Barges to uproot the structure. Several of the barges were broken to pieces by the overturning force of the current. Half of one of Jacobs' boats lodged against the bridge just below the Smithfield bridge, and the water dashed over it, throwing spray high in the air which the electric lights completed and completed over and over with the greatest ease which adds to the horrors of it here.

About fifteen minutes after the broken barges came down a number of pieces of wreckage floated past, to the horror of which a dearly loved one was swept away with a light on board. The river here presented the strangest appearance to see an accident of the kind. Many persons were on the bridges at the time, and the cries of the unfortunate people could be heard above the roar of the water. Many were swept down to certain death. Every effort was made to rescue them, but the current was too strong. Many were rescued from the river by the crews of the boats, and others were picked up by the crews of the boats, and others were picked up by the crews of the boats, and others were picked up

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THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The jury in the case of Patrick Hogan, charged with the murder of James Stacey, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

George Wright, the representative of the syndicate in the Libby Prison scheme, said yesterday he knew nothing of the report that the enterprise was abandoned.

Herman Engle, a union bricklayer, was fined $5 and costs in Justice Bennett's court yesterday for knocking the non-union man employed in Mark & Kerr's yard on Clybourn avenue.

Charles White, a boy, was held yesterday at a Harrison station for stealing a watch from Lucy Bell, of 1,000 Wabash avenue. Justice H. D. Wells yesterday morning fined him $5 and costs, but as he could not pay the fine he was committed to the Bridewell.

The assessments covering an abatement by Lincoln, ordered Wednesday, July 15, amount to $1,177 above cost. C. C. Bonney, $1,000; Mrs. Mary Bonney, $177.

The Interior received for the fresh air fund yesterday the following:

[illegible]	$ 5 00
[illegible]	1 00
Previously reported	$1 11
Total	$1 11

Bessie and Josephine Young of No. 71 Park avenue were driving out in a pony carriage yesterday morning, and in passing Washington boulevard at High street the horse took fright and ran away. The carriage, with Bessie and Josephine in it, was thrown violently to the ground. Miss Bessie had her arm broken and her face and head severely cut and bruised, and Miss Josephine was also badly bruised and injured internally.

Harry Veach, a swinging horse employé living at No. 604 Sheffield avenue, had his arm broken at his home yesterday. Veach is not sure whether he fell from the horse or was thrown off by the animal. He was taken to the West Side Hospital.

William S. von Hoene, who shot and killed Eva Jones Knight, her daughter Mrs. Jones Steele, and Mrs. Theresa Jones, all of No. 40 Rush, Clark avenue, on the night of May 30, was yesterday declared insane by Justice Shepardson's court. Von Hoene, who, as previously stated, is a young man of good family and connections, will be sent to the Kankakee Insane Asylum.

John E. Prosser and Dan Clark were arraigned yesterday before Justice Bennett on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, of No. 1,000 Wabash avenue. Prosser was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds, and Clark was discharged.

Edward M. Hatfield's Capitol.

"I say, my darling wife, are you ready?" said Mr. Henry Brown Blair, but Hatfield was the junior Senator from West Virginia, and he was busy with the pages and didn't hear a word of this, but he was all ready, and had been for half an hour, and was only waiting for Mrs. Hatfield to get her hat on and finish her toilet before starting.

Fined for Fast Driving.

Bessie Hunter is going to take a vacation for the next three or four years. The Bessie and Mrs. Hunter will leave Chicago at 11 every day for both days and the week. Ladies' tickets, $1.50; children, half price. Apply to the matron of the police station, East Twelfth street, or to Sergeant Hunter, Central Station.

Wants Him Out of Jail.

Mayor Harrison is going to take a vacation for the next three or four years. The Mayor and Mrs. Harrison will leave Chicago at 11 every day for both days and the week. Ladies' tickets, $1.50; children, half price. Apply to the matron of the police station, East Twelfth street, or to Sergeant Hunter, Central Station.

Mayor Harrison and yesterday that a man, whose name he refused to give, called at the Mayor's office and insisted that he should release from jail a prisoner who was confined there for the non-payment of a fine. The Mayor refused to do so, and the man left the office in a rage, declaring that he would get even with the Mayor. The prisoner was released by the man's friends.

John E. Prosser and Dan Clark were arraigned yesterday before Justice Bennett on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, of No. 1,000 Wabash avenue. Prosser was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds, and Clark was discharged.

Coroner's Inquests.

The body of the man who shot himself at Dearborn and Van Buren streets Wednesday morning was identified yesterday as that of John Libby, a blacksmith, who came to Chicago from Lake Linden, Mich., about a month ago. Coroner Hoffman will hold an inquest at the station this morning. Libby was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the order will have charge of the funeral. He was married, but separated from his wife about a year ago.

Coroner Hoffman yesterday held an inquest over the body of Joseph Bosley, a boy who was killed by falling from a car on the Lake Shore road Wednesday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Coroner Hoffman yesterday held an inquest over the body of Joseph Bosley, a boy who was killed by falling from a car on the Lake Shore road Wednesday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

When Dr. Luttmer Actually Said.

The statement in the New York Herald that "Luttmer, the Chicago bank wrecker, is in New York and not indicted," was made by the reporter of that paper. We did not say that Luttmer was in New York, and that Gallagher, the Chicago bank wrecker, was not indicted. We did not say that Luttmer was in New York, and that Gallagher, the Chicago bank wrecker, was not indicted. We did not say that Luttmer was in New York, and that Gallagher, the Chicago bank wrecker, was not indicted.

Circuit Court—Fifth Judge.

Judge Tuley—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Gary—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Stein—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Waterman—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Clifford—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Shepard—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Horton—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Chetlain—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Kohlsaat—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Jamieson—Motion calendar—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.

Judge Ball

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888—TEN PAGES.

POLITICS WITH TARIFF.

THE MILLS BILL BECOMES A MAINSPRING FOR MANIFOLD OTHER ATTEMPTS.

Sackcloth, Wastes, and Pledge Take a Hand in the Fun—How Good Congressmen Protect—Session Voting Upon the Salary Feature of the Post-Office Bill—MILLS for Anything Superficially—The Wool Clause in the Tariff Bill Finally Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—In the opening prayer this morning the Chaplain fervently alluded to Mr. Randall's illness and invoked the Divine mercy and protection upon the sufferer.

A petition was ordered on the Land question bill, and Mr. Sawyer of Indiana, Mr. Stone of Missouri, and Mr. Payne of Ohio were appointed conferees.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri submitted a report of a conference on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, stating that the action of the House was the Senate amendment making an appropriation of $150,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. Mr. Hiss moved a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, and after a debate the motion was agreed to—yeas 96, nays 91. This completes the consideration of the bill and it stands as finally passed.

Mr. Cleaves of Georgia submitted the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

SENATORIAL SALARY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Phelps of New Jersey fixing at 50 per cent ad valorem the duty on flax or linen thread and all manufactures of flax. He did not, he said, suppose that anything he could say would change the vote upon the amendment, but he considered it more an argument for the committee.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota asked: "Do I understand you to say that the rate of the House bill upon which an oath or a protest on the Democratic members that every one of them would favor the Mills bill?"

Mr. Phelps replied: "I cannot say how Gladstone would vote upon the Mills bill."

Mr. Wilson—That is simply nothing. I stand on my personal honor to say that it is not.

Mr. Phelps—I am glad to hear that, a report circulated in the Associated Press to every portion of the United States (which has never been contradicted), in connection with letters to the gentleman, and which were said to be written by him, stated that the gentleman, himself, had also said that no amendment which would receive the support of Democratic members who have always voted with the Democratic party as a party for all time to come would be tolerated by the Democratic party. I am glad to hear that it is not true."

Mr. Wilson—I am glad to hear that I am not responsible for the statement. I have no control over the Associated Press. I have never written a letter to the gentleman, and have never said any such thing to him or to any other man. I have never said that any amendment which would receive the support of Democratic members who have always voted with the Democratic party as a party for all time to come would be tolerated by the Democratic party.

Mr. Phelps—I am glad to hear that.

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